

Mississkoui Standard.

J. M. FERRES, Editor.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

J. D. GILMAN, Printer.

VOL. I.

FRELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1836.

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TERMS.

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From the American Monthly for Feb.

NEW YEAR'S EVE OF AN UNHAPPY MAN.

From the German of Jean Paul.

An old man stood at his window on a New Year's eve, and gazed with an eye of settled despair on the immovable, eternally blooming, heaven above, and the silent, pure white earth beneath him, upon which, at that moment, there was no being so joyless and sleepless as himself. For his grave was nigh at hand—it was hid only by the snows of age, not by the verdure of youth; and he brought to it, out of his whole richly gifted life nothing but errors, crimes and diseases; an enfeebled body, a desolate soul, a heart full of venom, and an old age full of remorse. The lovely days of youth came back upon him like spirits, and led him away to the bright morning of his days, when his father first placed him at the turning point of human life, whence the right hand road leads by the broad sunlit path of virtue, to a wide and peaceful region of clear light, rich treasures, and heavenly inhabitants; while the left hand one plunges down through the hollows of vice into a dark depth, distilling with deadly poisons, full of hissing serpents, and the damp, sultry vapors of the tomb.

Alas! the serpents were even then clinging to his breast and the poison to his tongue, and he knew where he was.

In despair and unspeakable torture he cried out to heaven. 'Give me my youth again! Father! place me again at the turning point that I may make another and a better choice!'

But his father and his youth were both long gone by. He saw an ignis fatuus playing over marshes and expiring in the church-yard; and he said 'behold the days of my folly!' He saw a star fall from Heaven and melt into darkness upon the earth. 'Tis thyself said his bleeding heart; and the serpent's teeth of remorse fastened more sharply on his wounded spirit.

While he struggled with these feelings, the song that announced the new year floated down from the watch-tower like distant church music. His emotions became softer; he looked around on the horizon and abroad over the wide earth, and thought of the friends of his youth, who now happier and better than he, were teachers of the world, parents of happy children, and blessed by providence; and he said: 'Alas! had I but willed it I too might have slumbered through this night with tearless eye. Alas! beloved parents! I too might have been happy, had I but followed my new year's advice and new year's wishes.'

While this feverish thought of his youthful days was upon him, it seemed to him as though a skeleton in the neighboring church-yard rose slowly, and put on his likeness, till his superstitious fancy saw in it living youth, and his own once blooming youthful figure danced before his eyes in bitter mockery.

He could not bear to look upon it; he covered his eyes, a thousand warm tears fell in the snow; he could only sigh heavily, hopeless all senseless; 'Return my youth! do but return!'

And she returned, for his new years eve was but a fearful dream; but he thanked God that he was allowed, while yet in his youth, to turn aside from the foul by-ways of vice to the sunny path which leads to purity and happiness.

Youthful reader! if thou, like him, art upon the road of error, turn like him. This fearful dream will one day be thy judge; but when thou shalt exclaim in anguish, 'Return, my youth!' it will not return.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

House of Assembly.
Saturday, 27th February.

ELECTIONS.

The house went into committee on the Third report of the Standing committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr Besserer, President of the committee stated that the committee had enquired into the merits of the petition of divers inhabitants of the County of Mississkoui, praying for the removal of the poll from Frelighsburg to Bedford, and had come to the conclusion that the prayer of the petition ought to be granted. He would, therefore, submit a resolution to that effect.

Mr Baker said that he had heard of no complaints whatever in the county respecting the present place of polling, and he considered the project as having been got up merely, for party spirit, arising from the location of the court house and gaol. He would have no objection to granting an additional poll to the county, to be held at Bedford, but he could not consent to the poll being removed from Frelighsburg, as the attempt was made merely from a vindictive spirit.

Mr Knight entered into some details respecting distances, &c. He said that the hon. member (Baker) had abandoned his friends and the principles that he promised on the hustings to support in the house. The hon. member was very inaudible in the gallery.

Mr Baker said that he certainly had friends in the village of Bedford, but he would not on that account, although others might, consent to rob others in order to curry favor with those friends. There was something mysterious in the conduct of his hon. colleague, (Knight,) who appeared unwilling that his constituents should know that he was in favour of removing the poll to Bedford, and wished to have his (Mr Baker's) evidence before the committee taken down in such a manner as to corroborate his own evidence. He (Mr Baker) had since learned that his evidence had been recorded so as to corroborate that of his colleague, but he had since applied to the committee, and had received five different promises that it should be corrected. He despised the personal reflections of his colleague, but since he was on that tack he would just hint that his hon. colleague had a tavern stand in the village of Bedford. (Great laughter.) He (Mr Baker) had seen the petition in favour of removing the poll, signed by about 200 persons, but the petition prayed for the removal of the poll, not to Bedford, as his hon. colleague would wish to have it, but to the Upper Mills at Stanbridge. To that petition, however, a counter-petition had been presented, signed with about seven hundred good names, as far as he (Mr Baker) was capable of judging. He trusted that the house would not lend itself to forwarding such petty interests as were manifest in this 'small game' transaction.

Mr O'Callaghan read some extracts from the evidence adduced before the committee on Elections, &c. in order to prove that the hon. member (Baker) was contradicting himself. By that evidence it appears that the hon. member had admitted the village of Bedford to be the most populous in the county and the most central.

Mr Baker said that Bedford was certainly a populous village, but his words had been recorded in a manner to make him say that he approved of the removal of the poll, which he did not.

Some further discussion ensued, and on a division the motion for removing the poll was carried 45 to 5. The committee then rose and its report was ordered for reception on Monday.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of the house adjourned.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

SATURDAY, March 5, 10, A. M.
Mr Blackburn reported on the Lumber bill; committed for Monday next.

Mr Dubord reported on his Excellency's Message relating to the new custom house at Quebec; committed for Monday.

Mr Power reported on the petitions relating to the pew reserved for the senior captain of Militia; and it was Resolved, that the house do not proceed further upon the said subject during the present session and the consideration of the same be resumed at the next session of the Legislature.

The Fire Societies bill was passed.

A Message was received from the council, agreeing to the following bills:

1. Depot of Provisions; 2. Inland customs; 3. Militia; 4. New hall of assembly; 5. Grosse Isle Purchase; 6. Charitable Institutions; 7. Steam Dredging Vessel; 8. Education Encouragement; 9. Normal Schools; 10. Evans' Treatise on Agriculture; 11. Sanitary and Charitable purposes Reimbursement and Future Provision bill; 12. Religious Congregation bill, with amendments.

The Resolutions passed in committee yesterday on the affairs of the late receiver General, were concurred in; and a bill to provide for the appointment of commissioners to bid at the sale of the Seignior of Lauzon by the Sheriff, and for other purposes, was read a first time; second reading on Monday.

The Resolutions passed in committee yesterday, respecting the Chambly Canal, were concurred in.

The Scatterie and St. Paul's Island light house Commissioner bill was read a second time.

5, P. M.

Mr Morin reported the following answer to the address of the 26th ultimo:—

Gentlemen,—In considering the subject to which my attention is drawn by this address, I find that at the conclusion of the last war with the United States of America, an offer of land was made by direction of his Royal highness the prince of Wales, to all who had served in the embodied Militia during that war, according to their respective ranks. The time within which applications for the Royal bounty were to be made, was limited to the 1st May, 1823. On an address from the house of assembly, this time was extended for one year, and subsequently, in pursuance of instructions received in the Month of June 1829, from his Majesty's Government, authorizing a further extension of the time, public notice was issued in the usual manner, that applications for land on account of Militia services would be received until the 1st of August, 1830, after which period no claim of that description would under any circumstances be admitted. In consequence of these clear and peremptory instructions, as well as from the general tenor of the regulations which have emanated from his Majesty's Government for the management and disposal of the waste lands of the Crown, I feel that I do not possess the power to order, as prayed in this address, that lands be granted to all the Militia during the last American war. But it will afford me much pleasure to meet the wishes of the assembly as far as I can in this matter. It will be convenient, therefore, to divide the claims of this meritorious body of men, in whose behalf the assembly now interest themselves, into three classes:—1stly. Those who have received Tickets of Location, but have omitted to occupy the lands allotted to them, or, having occupied them, to fulfil the conditions specified in the Tickets. 2dly. Those who omitted to procure Location Tickets, but duly lodged their claims previous to the 1st of August, 1830. 3dly. Those who have altogether neglected to take any steps previously to that date, to entitle them to participate in the royal bounty.

To the last mentioned class I regret that it is, for the reasons above alluded to, out of my power to grant any indulgence. But with respect to the two former, I will take into my favourable consideration whether I cannot give effect to the views which the assembly express in their favour, by ordering grants to be made to them, under Letters Patent, containing the usual reservations, but without any other condition than that of performing the public and joint labour required by the laws of the Province.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 5th March, 1836.

Mr Morin reported the following answer to the address of the 27th ultimo.

Gentlemen,—I do not conceive it to be within the scope of the powers delegated to me as Governor in Chief of these provinces, to annul or abridge the rights and privileges conferred on any of his Majesty's subjects by a charter under the royal Sign Manual of which the provisions

have been confirmed and extended by an act of the Imperial Legislature.

I request you, therefore, to acquaint the House of Assembly in answer to this address, that, during the subsistence of the contracts and arrangements which, ratified by so high a sanction, have been made between his Majesty's Secretary of State and the British American Land Company, I do not feel myself authorised to refuse the issuing of Patents conveying to the said company such portions of the wild lands of the crown in this province, as may not be more than equivalent to the purchase money actually paid by them in accordance with the forms of their contract.

I however readily accede to the request of the house contained in the latter part of the Address, and will desire to be laid before it, without delay, a statement of all such patents or instruments, as have issued in this province in favor of the said company since its formation, and of the situation of the lands therein included.

Castle of St. Lewis,
5th March, 1836.

Mr Huot, the following answer to the address on contingencies:—

Gentlemen,—I request you to inform the House of Assembly that I will comply with the prayer of this address, and immediately issue a warrant for the amount required on account of their contingent expenses.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 5th March, 1836.

Mr Power, the following to the Address of yesterday:—

Gentlemen,—I request you to acquaint the House of Assembly, that I will with pleasure accede to the prayer of this address, and communicate without delay copies of the resolutions which accompany it, to the Government of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 5th March, 1836.

Mr Leslie reported on the Mutual Fire Insurance companies' bill.

Mr Perrault presented the 9th Report of the Standing committee of grievances (relating to Mr Justice Thompson; committed for Tuesday next, and to be printed.

The council's amendments to the agricultural abuses bill were amended.

Mr Viger introduced a bill to provide for the completion of the Chambly canal.

Mr Viger also introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a dam and lock above the village of St. Ours on the river Richelieu.

His Excellency's answer of this day relating to Militia lands and to the land company, were referred to the standing committee on lands.

On motion of Mr Thibault, an address was voted for copies of the reports, Plans, correspondence and other documents relative to the execution of the Act of the 1st Will. IV. cap. 20, the object of which is the improvement of the River St. Lawrence at the place called St. Anne rapids.

The Lessors and Lessees bill; the Cession de Biens bill; the sick Mariners bill, and the Sole Leather bill, were passed.

The bill to support a commissioner to arbitrate with other commissioners respecting light houses on Scatterie and St. Paul's Islands, was ordered to be engrossed.

The house spent some time in committee on Roads, and rose for want of a quorum.

Monday, 7th March, 1836.

10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr O'Callaghan 200 copies of the petition to the Imperial Parliament on the state of the province, to be printed.

The Montreal and Quebec incorporation bills, the Lachine canal bill, and the light houses on Scatterie and St. Paul's Islands commissioner bill were passed.

A message was received from the council for communication of the documents on which the bill for changing one place of Election in the county of Mississkoui, is founded; and agreeing to the Coal bill and Montreal custom house bill.

Mr Child presented the 10th report of grievances, committed for to-morrow. [The committee recommend that £50, be granted to Silas H. Dickerson as a partial relief.]

The amendment made in committee to the council's amendments to the Agricultural abuses bill was concurred in.

The Chambly canal bill and the St. Ours dam and lock bill, were read the second time, engrossed and passed.

The Lauzon commissioners bill was read the second time, and committed.

The Montreal Mutual Fire Insurance

Companies bill was ordered to be engrossed.

At two o'clock the house went up to the Castle of St. Lewis, with their addresses to his Majesty and to his Excellency, on the state of the Province; and being returned, Mr Speaker reported the following answer.

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

In compliance with the prayer of this address, your petition to his most gracious Majesty on the state of the province shall be transmitted to the colonial Minister, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne.

5 o'clock, P. M.

Mr Gury reported his Excellency's answer to the address of 2d instant:—

Gentlemen,—I will cause to be laid before the House of Assembly, in compliance with the prayer of this address, the documents therein mentioned relating to the commissions of certain Advocates.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 7th March, 1836.

A message was received from the council, agreeing to the Judicature bill with amendments.

A bill for making all mortgages and hypothèques special, for abolishing customary dower *donaire coutumier*, and for other purposes, was received from the council, & read the first time; second reading Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr Letourneau, 200 copies of his Excellency's answer to the address relating to grants of land for Militia services, were ordered to be printed.

The house took into consideration the council's amendment to the Religious congregations bill; further consideration to-morrow.

The house went into committee on the council's amendments to the Judicature bill and rose without reporting.

Mr Caron rose in his place, and vacated his seat, and a warrant for a new writ was ordered.

Mr Deblois presented the eleventh report of grievances relating to the erection of a new church in the parish of Ancienne Lorette.

Mr Gury presented the 12th report of grievances, relating to Mr Justice Thompson to be printed.

Mr Knight reported on the various documents relative to the erection of a gaol and court house in the county of Mississkoui, and to the division of the Seignior of St. Armand into two parishes.

The Gaspe Fisheries Bill were passed.

The council's amendments to the agricultural abuses bill, as amended by this house, passed.

The Quarantine bill was read the second time and committed for to-morrow.

The house spent some time in committee on roads and public improvements, and rose for want of a quorum.

Tuesday, 8th March, 1836.

ten o'clock, A. M.

The Mutual Fire Insurance companies bill was passed.

The house spent some time in committee on the Quarantine bill; to sit again in the afternoon.

The following resolutions were passed in committee, reported, and concurred in:—

1st. That Jacques Surprenant, deceived Louis Lacoste, Esq., member for the county of Chambly, with the view of obtaining an allowance which his bad conduct prevented him from being entitled to, as master of the School No. 11, in the parish of Ste. Marguerite de Blainville in the county of Acadie.

2d. That Jean Baptiste Miville Dechene obtained by fraudulent means, the allowances for the Schools No. 2 in the Parish of St. Valentine in the county of Acadie, and No. 1 of the Parish of Ste. Marguerite de Blainville, in the county of Chambly, while by the law he was entitled to no more than one allowance.

3d. That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor in chief, with a copy of the report made by the special committee, and the documents accompanying it, praying him to be pleased to direct the proper officer to adopt legal means to compel the said Jacques Surprenant to refund to the province, £15 currency, and the said Jean Baptiste Miville Dechene, £12 currency, which they fraudulently obtained and received from the Receiver General of this province.

Resolutions were passed in committee on the tenth report on grievances; to be reported to-morrow.

Mr O'Callaghan reported the following answer to the address of the 4th instant:—

Gentlemen,—I request you to acquaint the house of assembly in answer

to this address, that as, under the circumstances stated in the accompanying Resolution, the usual custom of engrossing bills on parchment, cannot be observed, I shall not hesitate to receive such bills written on paper as may be passed during the remainder of the present session.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 8th March 1836.

5 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr Besserer, the Documents on which is founded the bill for changing one of the places of Election in the County of Missiskoui, are to be communicated to the council.

Mr Morin reported on the mode of communication to be had with the agent in England during the recess and in case of a dissolution, and the means to be adopted for communicating the correspondence to the members; committed for to morrow.

Mr O'Callaghan presented the 3d Report on the State of the Post Office Department; 50 copies to be printed.

Quebec Constitutional Association.

The sub-committee appointed by a resolve of the executive committee of the 2nd March instant, to consider the present state of affairs in the colony, as connected with the objects of the association, and to report, if it be expedient or necessary to adopt, any and what measures in relation thereto,

REPORT:

That the sub-committee have thought it proper to confine their enquiries into the state of public affairs as affecting the objects of the association, and of the petitioners, to the principal events and proceedings which have taken place since the report submitted to the general meeting of the 21st Jany. last.

The then state of affairs as affecting the aforesaid objects, is detailed in the report made to the general annual meeting of the 28th November, and in the said report of the 21st Jan.

The subsequent events and proceedings which have a material bearing on the prospects of the Petitioners, are:

1st. The continued co-operation of a majority in the house of assembly of Upper Canada, in the views and objects entertained by the leaders of the Majority of French origin in Lower Canada.

2nd. The declarations on the part of his Majesty's Government, contained in that part of the instruction of the 17th July, 1835, to the royal commissioners sent to this Province.

3d. The recent proceedings of the house of assembly, and more particularly the refusal to vote the arrears due for the last three years, for the support of the civil Government, and the administration of justice in this Province.

4th. The proceedings of constitutional meetings of the petitioners throughout the province.

Your committee are aware, that for some years past, there has been an active communication between some of the leading members of the Upper Canada and Lower Canada houses of assembly, particularly since the general election of 1834. It has been endeavored to extend these communications to all the North American Colonies, by means of hired agents, recently paid out of monies advanced for the contingencies of the Lower Canada assembly, resident in London, and no pains have been spared by these agents to produce a combined action in all the Provinces, to enable the leading members of the assemblies to remove all checks to their arbitrary and exclusive control within the colonies, and to repudiate the just, necessary, and lawful authority of the King, which is indispensable and to the connection of the Colonies with the empire, and for ensuring peace and justice, and equal protection to all his Majesty's subjects residing in the said Colonies or resorting thereto.

It is only in Upper Canada that this combination has hitherto obtained any decided success; and in that province it only became apparent at the session of the assembly, last spring, more by the management of those connected with the Lower Canada Leaders, than by any expressed declaration of the Upper Canada assembly.

At the session of the Upper Canada, Legislature, which opened on the 14th Jan. last, the co-operation before referred to became decided. It will be recollected, that shortly after the opening of the Lower Canada assembly, on the 27th October last, and previous to the opening of the session in Upper Canada, two persons intimately connected with the Upper Canada leaders, visited Quebec, and had frequent communications with the leading members of the Lower Canada assembly, when the course to be followed in Upper Canada was probably settled.

This co-operation of the leaders in the two provinces, for objects which evidently have a tendency to the attainment of power and emolument for themselves and associates, has been promoted by the indecision of the British Government during several years, on the attempts made in Lower Canada to obtain from the British Parliament, the subversion of the established constitution, which is the same in both Provinces; by the abuses which had grown up in some departments of the local government; and by the encouragement of final success held out to the parties in Lower Canada, by their hired agents and others in England. There is however, reason to believe that the majority of the

of their ancestors, and satisfied with the liberal views of the British Government as again made public, will repudiate the unnatural connection into which some of their representatives have entered, and discontinue the encroachments on the authority of his Majesty and the British empire which originated not with the people of Lower Canada, but with a few leaders in the house of assembly.

Your committee have seen with pleasure the declarations of his Majesty's Government contained in the despatch of the 17th July last, forming instructions to the Royal Commissioners appointed for this Province, as communicated to the Legislature of Upper Canada, by the recently appointed Lieutenant Governor of that province.

This despatch puts beyond a doubt the favorable decision of his Majesty's Ministers on the following objects, prayed for by the petitioners for whom the Executive committee of the association has acted:

1st. The independence of the Judges.
2d. A Tribunal for the trial of impeachments.

3d. No modification of the constitution of the Legislative council, excepting such as may be founded on the principles, and conceived in the spirit of the constitutional Statute now in force.

4th. The establishment of some adequate security against the evils which have resulted from the abusive exercise of the powers confided to the Assembly over the public revenues.

5th. The retention in the hands of the Crown, of the exclusive management and disposal of the waste lands.

These indeed embrace the principal objects prayed for by the petitioners, excepting a better composition of the Executive council—security for the appointment of fit persons as members of the legislative council—a reform in the system of Judicature and the administration of Justice, and a fair distribution of the representation throughout the province, concerning all which, the views of the British Government have not yet been made public.

Since the report of the 21st January, the house of assembly of this province has been actively engaged in the most extraordinary line of proceeding ever adopted in a British province, professing allegiance to the King.

It has refused, or neglected for several years past, to provide a Tribunal for the trial of impeachments. In the 92 Resolutions of the 21st February 1834, which it has confirmed at every session since, it declared 'his Majesty's officers, both civil and military, a combined faction induced by interest alone to contend for the support of a government inimical to the rights, and opposed to the wishes of the people.' (Vide 30th and 31st Resolutions.) That 157 of the officers of the civil government were 'apparently of British or foreign origin,' and only 47 of 'French origin'; and that of the Judges in the three great districts, only one in each, was of 'French origin.' (Vide 75th and 76th Resolutions.) At this session it has commenced or renewed accusations against four of the seven Judges of 'British origin,' and against two members of the legislative council holding offices under the Crown.—Two Sheriffs, one coroner, one clerk of the peace, & several others, examining such witnesses, and calling for documents as the accusers chose to bring forward before committees named by the assembly, without any one on the part of the accused to cross-examine such witnesses, or call other witnesses, or evidence and without hearing the parties, the assembly, after the most violent appeals to passion and prejudice from some of its members, has pronounced all those whose cases have heretofore come before it, guilty, and addressed the Governor for their removal from office.

It can hardly be presumed that the assembly itself expects that any Governor, commissioned by the King, will comply with such addresses. Great and certain evil is, however, effected by these proceedings. No administration of justice, no officer of government, however pure, able and faithful, could stand against such a system of public calumny, under colour of judicial proceedings, and the appearance of a legal sanction. All these accusations, are not only spread throughout the provinces, and in the adjoining colonies and country, in newspaper reports of the debates in the assembly, but the reports whereon these addresses are founded, are to be forwarded to the salaried Agent of the assembly, and his assistants in England, to be used in Parliament and through the press, as documents having a like weight, and entitled to similar credit as reports of the house of commons.

It matters little what may be the intentions of the movers in these proceedings, the effect is to bring, if possible, the British Government and the administration of Justice in the colony into contempt; to alienate the affections of the subject from his Majesty, weaken his allegiance, and undermine British connection, which of late the leaders in that body have affected to cherish.

That any government should exist in a British colony, which would countenance, suffer such proceedings to be perseveringly resorted to, is indeed a grievance of which every peaceable and loyal subject is justly entitled to complain, however desirous he may be to see abuses eradicated.

The effect on the administration of justice, and the due execution of the duties of public officers is peculiarly alarming. Reduced to a state of extreme distress from the withholding their just dues by the as-

sembled and rewarded, there are few men who possess a sufficient degree of moral courage to resist the temptation of yielding a corrupt compliance to those who may be their accusers, or Judges in the hope of escaping the torture and ruin which has visited or threatened so many of their colleagues.

On the 9th November last, his Excellency Lord Gosford, Governor in Chief, transmitted a message to the assembly, with a statement of the arrears due for the service of the civil government on the 10th October preceding, amounting to £135,617 9s. 10d. sterling, expressing his confidence 'That the House of Assembly will see the necessity of proceeding without delay, to a consideration of this part of the public accounts.' The amount of the arrears includes £30,519 4s. sterling, advanced from the Military chest, in payment of part of these arrears. This was followed the same day by an address from the Assembly for an advance of £22,000, nominally to pay arrears due, and towards defraying the contingent expenses of the House for the present session, £16,920 of which arrears were included in the general amount of the arrears above mentioned of £135,617 9s. 10d. The whole amount prayed for by the Assembly, viz: £22,000 was advanced by his Excellency on the 11th November.

The general statement of arrears was referred by the assembly to the standing committee of public accounts, on the 9th November,—which on the 6th January reported. This Report was finally referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the province, for the 11th February, on which day a call of the house was ordered. On the 23d February a motion to vote the arrears was negatived in committee of the whole, yeas 31, nays, 42, & the house proceeded to vote half a year's salary to the Governor, judges and public officers, and departments, &c. from 15th January, 1836, to 15th July, on the estimate submitted by the Governor for the year, from the 10th October, 1835, to 10th October, 1836, leaving out several salaries heretofore sanctioned by the Legislature, and imposing conditions never before so sanctioned.

With respect to the arrears, and the supply for the current year, thus refused to be voted by the Assembly, his Excellency expresses himself in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session on the 27th October, as follows: 'I earnestly request you to pass such votes as affect the liquidation of these arrears, and provide for the maintenance of the public servants, pending the enquiry of the Commissioners, to which I have alluded. Should you place the government in this position, I am authorized to engage that no part of the surplus proceeds of the Crown Revenue, which may accrue, beyond the charges to which they are at present permanently liable, shall, in the interval of the Commissioner's enquiry, be applied to any purpose whatever, unless with your consent.' With regard to the £30,519 4s. 2d. 'advanced, from the Military Chest, under the sanction of his Majesty's Government, to meet the pressing exigencies of the public service,' his Excellency says 'His Majesty hopes that an issue made in reliance on the just and liberal feelings of the house of assembly, and designed for no other purposes, than to prevent a highly inconvenient interruption of the general business of the province, will be cheerfully paid.'

After such declarations on the part of the Crown, and after the reception they have received on the part of the assembly, your committee presume that no British Ministry can be so wanting to the dignity of the Crown as to submit to further humiliation; and that the offer of giving up the hereditary revenue of the Crown in this Province, in consideration of an adequate Civil List, must be withdrawn, as entirely hopeless. The British Government is indeed put to the option of abandoning all pretensions on the part of the Crown to its lawful authority in the province, or to provide for the payment of its officers, indispensable to the administration of the civil government within the Province.

The injustice and distress to the parties immediately concerned, the decrease of employment to the industrious classes, from the non-payment of advances, the discontinuance of public works and improvements, the want of confidence and insecurity resulting from the inefficiency of Government, occasioned by the withholding of the salaries of the judges and public officers as already set forth in the petitions presented at the last session of the Imperial Parliament, are now increased and more severely felt.

This grievance is indeed become intolerable, and amounts almost to the withdrawal of the King's protection for his loyal subjects in the colony, which is justly to be deprecated by all, as the forerunner of anarchy and bloodshed.

In this point of view, increased watchfulness, activity and union, are more necessary than ever, among all those who are determined to maintain the public peace and their connexion with the countries of their forefathers, together with that freedom and security which they have formerly enjoyed in this portion of the King's dominions.

(To be Continued.)

London, Thursday evening, Feb. 4.—His Majesty this day opened the session of Parliament with the usual formalities. He went in state from St. James' Palace, preceded and followed by the whole of his household retinue, in a carriage drawn by

eight horses richly caparisoned, with superb new harness—the postillions and footmen in attendance being also dressed in new state liveries.

His Majesty's departure from the palace and arrival at the House of Peers, was announced by the firing of cannon.

Though the day was far from favorable, the crowds of people to view the procession were very great, and along the whole line of road which his Majesty passed, he was received with loud cheers.

His Majesty, we are happy to state, appeared to be in possession of excellent health.

On his Majesty's arrival at the House of Peers, he was conducted to the Throne with the usual ceremonies, and in a firm and distinct voice delivered the following most gracious speech:—

THE KING'S SPEECH.

'My Lords and Gentlemen:

'It is with great satisfaction that I again meet the great Council of the nation assembled in Parliament. I am ever anxious to avail myself of your advice and assistance, and I rejoice that the present state of public affairs, both at home and abroad, is such as to permit you to proceed, without delay or interruption, to the calm examination of those measures which will be submitted to your consideration.

'I continue to receive from all my Allies, and generally from all foreign powers, assurances of their unaltered desire to cultivate with me those friendly relations, which it is equally my wish to maintain with them; and the intimate union which happily subsists between this country and France, is a pledge to Europe for the continuance of the general peace.

'Desirous on all occasions to use my friendly endeavors to remove causes of disagreement between other powers, I have offered my mediation between France and the United States. This offer has been accepted by the King of the French; the answer of the President of the United States has not yet been received; but I entertain a confident hope that a misunderstanding between two nations so enlightened and high-minded, will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the feelings, and consistent with the honor of both.

'I have still to lament the civil contest in the Northern province of Spain. The measures which I have taken, and the engagement into which I have entered, sufficiently prove my deep anxiety for its termination; and the prudent and vigorous conduct of the present Government of Spain inspires me with the hope that the authority of the Queen will soon be established in every part of the dominions; and that the Spanish nation, so long connected by friendship with Great Britain, will again enjoy the blessings of internal tranquillity and union.

'I have given directions that there be laid before you the Treaty, which I have concluded with the Queen of Spain for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

'Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared, and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with the strictest regard to well considered economy.

'The necessity of maintaining the maritime strength of the country, and of giving adequate protection to the extended commerce of my subjects, has occasioned some increase in the estimates for the naval branch of the public service.

'The state of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, is highly satisfactory. I lament that any class of my subjects should still suffer distress; and difficulties which continue to be felt in important branches of Agriculture, may deserve your enquiry, with the view of ascertaining whether there are any measures which Parliament can advantageously adopt for the alleviation of this pressure.

'My Lords and Gentlemen, I have not yet received the further report of the commission appointed to consider the state of the several dioceses of England and Wales. But I have reason to believe that their recommendations upon most of the important subjects submitted to them, are nearly prepared. They shall be laid before you without delay, and you will direct your early attention to the Ecclesiastical Establishment, with the intention of making it more efficient for the holy purposes for which it has been instituted.

'Another subject, which will naturally occupy you is the state of the Tithe in England and Wales, and measures will be submitted to you, having for its end the rendering this mode of providing for the clergy more fixed and certain, and calculated to relieve it from that fluctuation, and from those objections, to which it has hitherto been subject.

'The principle of toleration in which I have been invariably guided, must render me desirous of removing any cause of offence or trouble to the consciences of any portion of my subjects, and I am, therefore, anxious that you should consider whether your measures may not be framed, which, whilst they remedy any grievances which affect those who dissent from the doctrine or discipline of the established Church, will also be of general advantage to the whole body of the community.

'Speedy and satisfactory administration of justice is the first and most sacred duty of a Sovereign, and I earnestly recommend you to consider whether better provisions may not be made for this great purpose in some of the departments of the Law, and more particularly in the court of Chancery.

'I trust that you will be able to effect a just settlement of the question of Tithe in Ireland, upon such principles as will tend at length to establish harmony and peace in that country.

'You are already in possession of the report of the commission appointed to enquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations in Ireland, and I entertain the hope that it will be in your power to apply to any defects and evils which may have been shown to exist in those institutions, a remedy founded upon the same principles as those of the acts which have been already passed for England and Scotland.

'A further report of the commission of inquiry into the condition of the poorer classes of my subjects in Ireland will speedily be laid before you. You will approach this subject with the caution due to its importance and difficulty, and the experience of the salutary effect of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales, may in many respects assist your deliberations.

'I rely upon your prudence and wisdom, and upon your determination to maintain as well as to amend the laws and institutions of the country; and I commit these questions of domestic policy, to which I have deemed it my duty to direct your attention, into your hands; persuaded that you will so treat them, as to increase the happiness and prosperity, by promoting the religion and morality of my people.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The question is repeatedly asked, by those who take an interest in political matters,—what result can reasonably be expected from our existing differences, if the present aspect of affairs be not changed by more flattering appearances for the future? The answer, in our opinion, can only be, that we are hurrying fast onward to anarchy and confusion—all the bonds and ties of society must, consequently, soon be released,—and a civil warfare cannot but ensue, if a people, strong in their attachment to the institutions of their forefathers, are to be degraded and insulted in the land acquired by the blood and treasure of their ancestors; if a domineering faction are to blight and wither every germ which holds out future promise,—while consequences as fatal to England on the one hand, as to Canada on the other, must inevitably follow such an unparalleled and unnatural condition of affairs as now exists within this province.

Let any one examine the state of Lower Canada in any department or branch of Executive, Legislative or Judicial authority, in commerce or agriculture,—in laws and institutions,—in roads and local improvements,—in morals or education,—in literature or the sciences, and the same unfavorable and hideous picture is presented to view. We cannot, at the present moment pass these several points fully in review, but we may point out a few facts which, we conceive, justify us in asserting, that our condition is such as scarcely possible to render worse.

We have an Executive, whose authority and influence is equally disregarded by the two great political parties of the province. The one, governing themselves by the principles of the constitution, no longer honor it, in consequence of its open violations of public right, and the abandonment of all sense of proper respect for itself, which it has manifested; the other, equally despising it for its sycophancy and submission, and rejoicing at the successful manner in which they have deceived the flatterers, by obtaining all they desired, without yielding in return, the condition of the secret compromise. We have an Executive swayed by 'precise instructions' to violate the law 'cheerfully'—peniless and powerless—distrusted by all, and respected by almost none;—we have an Executive, that shows its favors upon the authors of seditious attacks upon the country of which we are a colony, of treasonable threats of rebellion and appeals to foreign intervention, and of slanderous diatribes upon the natives of that land, which raised them from a condition of French slavery to British freedom. In short, we have an Executive, that has not by any single act shewn that firmness and decision of character by which it ought to have been distinguished, and which will inevitably be crushed under the intolerable burden of its own inefficacy, or annihilated by the strong feelings of resistance which it has naturally aroused. Already has rumor announced a probable and early change in this portion of our condition, but we cannot yet place confidence in the pleasing intelligence.

We have a Legislature, the component branches of which are at decided variance with each other,—which cannot possibly be brought to approximate, and are constantly in open collision. The one branch has advanced pretensions which the other declares to be untenable, and because the latter exercises its legitimate authority in pronouncing its opinion upon the proceedings of the former, its abolition is sought for because it offers an impediment to the unlimited and uncontrolled dominion of the other. We find the representative body led & governed by an ambitious demagogue, disregarding all claims of justice and honor to satisfy political vengeance, and seeking to prostrate all public functionaries beneath their irresponsible authority. We also view public improvements in the province at a stand—old and antiquated customs maintained with singular pertinacity—the wheels of government clogged and impeded through their hostile feelings,—public officers left in a state of starvation—our trade, instead of being cherished by their fostering care, likely to be destroyed

by the traitorous assistance they lend to our enemies—in fact the picture is too revolting to be contemplated in the mass, and in its minor details is equally sickening.

We hope, however, that the constitutionalists will not yet despond or consider their cause as lost. The assembly have reiterated their false charges in their late address to his Majesty, and we are therefore morally bound in justice to ourselves, to protest against the declarations they have put forth in the name of the people of every creed. The QUEBEC Constitutional Association have taken steps for a meeting with this intention, and we hope to see the example thus shown produce its due effect throughout the province.

The necessity of sending an agent to LONDON to advocate our cause, has been alluded to by some of our cotemporaries; and we hope to see the suggestions thus thrown out promptly adopted. The representations proceeding from the public press may have their weight, but much is lost by our distance from the scene of discussion. We must meet our foes before the authority to which they have appealed and strong in our hopes, and confident in the justice of our cause, we need not despair of success.

Yesterday after mass, (after mass, let it be well understood,) and after about twelve days' preparations, was presented to Mr. Papineau, at his boarding-house, an address from the electors of the Upper and Lower Town, expressing approbation of his vote, and that of the Majority, on the question of the Supplies. The deputation might be composed of about four hundred persons at the most, among some curious individuals, there were at the utmost two hundred voters. Let it be remarked that we place things at the highest. Dr. F. X. Drolet, formerly of St. Anne de la Perade, formerly of Chateau Richer, formerly of the Isle of Orleans, of Machiche and other places, spoke for the deputation, and read the address in French, after which Mr. Hart, a young advocate of this city, read it in English. The honorable Speaker returned to the deputation the compliments which they proffered to him in the address, and every one then returned to his home, strengthening in the opinion of all the spectators the conviction they had already formed, that public opinion in Quebec is not with the majority of the House of Assembly. There was not to be seen in the assembly any of those well known public characters, who enjoy the esteem of their fellow-citizens, and who are every where the certain indication of public opinion. There was not there one single member of the constitutional committee of 1828, and of the forty members of that of 1833, only five could be counted.

Let it not be supposed that we rejoice at the disaster of yesterday—no, we are really extremely sorry for it. The man of the people—the man who was our personification before strangers, cannot be the principal actor in a rash enterprise, without the whole country losing some part of its consideration abroad. Before taking a public step of this nature, some attention at least to appearances ought to have been observed. But, could any thing else but a rash procedure be expected, from the passionate spirit which presides over the editorial management of the articles of the *Vindicator* and *Minerve* for some time past?—*Canadian*.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR, Sir—Please give the following an insertion in your columns.

According to previous notice, a Seigniorial Temperance Convention was held at Sagersfield, on Friday the 11th instant, at which meeting Dan. B. Gilbert presided as chairman. The following Resolutions were offered, and passed.

1. Moved by Wm. Foster, That this meeting views with gratitude the prosperity of the Temperance cause, and looks forward with pleasing anticipation to the final accomplishment of its objects.

2. Moved by James Court, That, whereas, the Temperance Reformation, is yet but little known in this province, and information on the subject must precede the good which its discussion is calculated to produce; therefore, the publication of the Canada Temperance Advocate, is cordially hailed by this convention, which pledges its efforts towards supporting said Advocate, especially on the liberal terms now advanced to the public.

3. Moved by B. Maynard, That the thanks of this convention be given to the Rev. James Reid, for so promptly and ably confuting the arguments of Bishop Hopkins, against the successful means now employed for the promotion of Temperance.

4. Moved by Langdon Simpson, That this convention recommend to the several Societies of St. Armand, the pledge of entire abstinence.

5. Moved by Dan. B. Gilbert, Resolved, That this convention views with deep regret the backwardness of the aged, and of influential men, from the Temperance cause.

6. Moved by B. Casey, That a Seigniorial Temperance Convention be held at

Hancock Hill, on the 26th instant, at one o'clock, P. M.
GEORGE ADAMS, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Missiskoui Standard.

SIR—It is very desirable that the Constitutionalists, in this province, should, at the present crisis of affairs, be united, and go hand in hand in all their movements. Union, in all things, is strength; and when entered into for the protection of our dearest rights, and the self-preservation, as now in the case of constitutionalists in this province, every man should do all that he can for the maintenance of a rigorous unanimity. A bundle of the toughest wet twigs may easily be broken, one by one, but when essayed together, they support one another, and defy the strength of the most sinewy arm.

Union of purpose, and mutual unshaken confidence are, at present, if ever, necessary, in order to ensure protection, and the redress of all those grievances which are, and have been inflicted upon us by the House of Assembly. It is therefore with deep regret, that many of your readers have seen certain positions, advanced by the Executive Committee of the Montreal Constitutional Association, in a set of solemn, deliberate resolutions which have the inevitable tendency of introducing distrust and discussion into the camp. The project, avowed in the 10th resolution, which its framers say 'would meet with the unqualified approbation of this association,' is one that cannot be read by us, residing in the country, without alarm. It may meet with their 'unqualified approbation,' but they may rest assured it will meet with the most determined and most 'unqualified' opposition of every man in the district of Montreal out of the city. What are we who remain in the district, within the jurisdiction of Lower Canada, to be deserted by our friends in the time of need, and to be compelled to make terms as we may with our oppressors, and to be compelled to go out of the province when we want to sell a pound of butter, or buy a bushel of salt?

The Montreal Constitutional Association may desire this change, but we, in the country, especially in the Townships will resist such an atrocious dismemberment to the very utmost of our power; and in our resistance there will be no disunion. Radicals, Constitutionalists and Tories will all merge into conservatives.

Many reasons might be given in justification of our 'unqualified' opposition, but I save your valuable paper, because I do not apprehend that any man can be found in the Townships, who needs to be convinced of the extreme folly & wickedness of cutting off the Island of Montreal from this province.

Yet some reasons may be suggested why the Executive Committee should pause, and reconsider the position which they have assumed, although it would appear they had, in their own estimation, already weighed the matter sufficiently, before they came to declare in a solemn resolution that 'the project of annexing the county of Vaudreuil and the Island of Montreal to Upper Canada would meet with the unqualified approbation of this Association.' Montreal has been the seat of justice for this extensive district since the country became a British colony. In case of its transfer to Upper Canada, what is to become of all our legal records? Do the framers of the resolutions view with 'unqualified approbation' the transfer of all the legal records of the district of Montreal within a jurisdiction into which we can have no access? If the gentlemen of the Bar view this dismemberment of the province 'with unqualified approbation,' it must be admitted that their generosity is extraordinary, or that they have reasons for their generosity which lie far hid from us in the regions of metaphysics. We suppose them to have been licensed to practise in all his Majesty's courts in this province, and no where else, and that their license has no more force in Upper Canada than it has in the State of New York. It therefore follows that in case of the proposed dismemberment they will have to decamp, or submit, amid their golden dreams of realizing a fortune to console the closing scene of life *cum dignitate*, to enter into new articles of clerkship, before they can be admitted to the Bar of Montreal in Upper Canada. The merchants, for any thing I know, sacrifice nothing; but the Lawyers and the inhabitants of the district sacrifice their dearest rights. If then the Executive Committee persist in their resolution it must be that they are determined to desert their companions, who looked up to their superior knowledge and intelligence, as a guide for them to follow, and to procure for themselves a boat to escape from a sinking vessel, without caring if all they leave behind should perish in the wreck.

If the 'project' had not appeared in a set of grave resolutions, it could not have any claim to the least consideration, because, under every view in which it can be presented, it is preposterous, and because it can bring no redress of grievances. And admitting that it would be gratifying to the people of Montreal to escape from the fangs of Mr. Papineau and his majority, what reason can justify the desertion of their fellow subjects in the district? In all cases of difficulty the man who stands firm by his companions in danger is praised, while the selfish policy of caring only for number one never escapes from being the subject of deep-toned execration. I have not commented on this resolution with a view to offend its framers, but from an earnest desire to induce them, if possible, to give it a re-consideration, and keep within such bounds as will insure unanimity and mutual confidence in a great and noble cause. I have yet some more observations to make on another resolution, relating to a subject which they have very unnecessarily, forced to pass through their crucible. Should you see fit to

give this a place in your paper, another will follow in due time.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. D.

Mr Editor, Sir,—As your Patrons are principally agriculturalists you may perhaps think the following facts of sufficient interest to be inserted in the Standard—if so, you are at liberty so to do.

A PRODUCTIVE HEIFER.—I weighed this morning a heifer calf at four hours old (from a Teeswater heifer) which weighed 105lbs, being the fourth calf from the same heifer which is five years old the present month—this is the more extraordinary as the heifer last year had no calf. Yours,
STEVENS BAKER,
Dunham 17th March 1836.
Let the West beat the above.—Ed.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.
FRELIGHSBURG, MARCH 22, 1836.

Whereas the acts above enumerated could have taken place only in a body, the majority of which are politically and morally corrupt &c. 5th Resolution of Missiskoui B. C. A.

If any thing were wanting to demonstrate the political turpitude, and moral corruption of the 'majority' of the Assembly, it will be found in the facts to which the debate on our first page alludes. The facts are briefly these. There are two polling places in Missiskoui, each situated in the most central places in the county, viz: Dunham Flatts and Frelighsburg. A few individuals, at Stanbridge Upper Mills, actuated by a petty jealousy and instigated by a Bailiff of the name of Knight, got up a petition last fall, to have the polling place removed from Frelighsburg to that village. This petition was so grossly unjust, towards Sutton and St. Armand East, that a counter one was circulated, and signed by about seven hundred most respectable names, and presented; it was supported too by Mr Baker, a county member. The being, Knight, above named, is a M. P. P. and he pledged himself of course to support the petition of his own hatching.

The petitions were referred to a committee. The entity Knight managed to get himself examined before the committee, and, being possessed of a Bailiff's office and tavern stand at Bedford, in the northwestern part of the county, he was mean enough to declare that Bedford was the fittest place, contrary to the understanding come to with the Upper Mills petitioners. (His evidence we shall publish in a future number.) Mr Baker opposed it, but the shameful committee ordered his evidence to be so taken down, as to make it appear, that he was in favor of Bedford. After discovering the falsehoods which the committee had foisted into his evidence, he at five different times, remonstrated, and requested that his evidence should be stated truly. The committee pledged themselves, that it should be done, but the pledge was not redeemed. Mr Besserer comes down and reports in favor of Bedford—a place that had not been petitioned for—of course his report was false.

Here then is the moral corruption of Papineau's 'majority.' They resolve to oppress a county hostile to them in politics, and without evidence, and in defiance of the petitions from the county, pass a bill appointing a polling place for which not one man had petitioned, simply because one of their 'majority' owned a tavern stand there. Such iniquitous conduct is unparalleled in the history of legislation.

We learn this lesson too, that, if the 'majority' are so lost to honesty, shame or decency, as to falsify the evidence of a member of the House, what would they not do, in the case of a blunt farmer such as Mr Dodds? No honest man's character is safe in their hands.

Mr Baker boldly denied in his place, the evidence recorded, and at once accused the committee of having been guilty of corrupting it.

The mendacious committee had not the effrontery to deny it, nor to deny that five times they had engaged to mend their LIE. Had they not been aware that Mr Baker was able to convict them of their corrupt practices, he would have been called to order, and, being one of 'the hated English,' would have been most probably voted guilty of a breach of privilege and sent to jail.

The county will see, from the debate that Mr Baker supports its true interests, as he promised at the hustings. Knight's assertion to the contrary is consequently a falsehood.

We would not object to Bedford as an additional polling place, but we insist that the people of Sutton should not be compelled to travel 50 miles to give their votes, merely because Knight owns a tavern stand in that village. To remove the poll to the

Upper Mills would be an act of less injustice to Sutton.

The conduct of the Assembly, in the above transaction, is only one instance, of a glaring one, of the manner, in which all the matters brought before it are disposed of. They suppress truth, and invent falsehood, unrestrained by any moral principle, in order to pay an instalment of the price of a renegade, or to suit a party purpose. The bill met its proper fate in the Council; it was lost.

The grand jury has ignored the bill laid before it against Mr. Holland the jailor of Montreal jail, relative to the death of Collins. This is another case, in which the House of Assembly has affirmed a direct falsehood.

The Editors of the Montreal papers are a set of sad dogs. The City papers have been presented by the Grand Jury on account of their violence; the Missiskoui Standard being published in the District of Montreal is evidently excepted.

They richly deserved to be hauled over the coals, for they have enjoyed the privilege of having the Standard, for the last 12 months as a pattern of moderation, calmness, mildness, sweetness, and so forth yet strange to tell, they have not profited by it. The fellows deserved ten times more. It will teach them to take example by their betters after this.

The Editor of the old lady, La Minerve, has been bound over in £500, and two sureties in £250 each to answer for a 'contempt' towards the Grand Jury.

We invite the attention of our readers to the Report of the Quebec Constitutional Association, & to S. D.'s letter.

A sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Reid, at Frelighsburg, on Sunday next, when a collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society for supplying religious instruction to destitute settlers and Indians in Lower Canada. Every one ought to attend, and add their mite.

MONDAY, 29th February.
Mr O'Callaghan reported the following answer to the Address of the 18th instant; committed for Monday next.
Gentlemen,

I find by the report delivered to me with the address that Mr Justice Gale is accused of having been a partizan of the administration of the Earl of Dalhousie, against which the people complained in the year 1827; of having in the year 1822 taken an active part in circulating a petition to the Imperial Parliament, praying for the Legislative Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, which petition is stated to have been calumnious, and calculated to disturb the institutions and customs of Lower Canada; of having some years ago, while chairman of the Quarter Sessions of Montreal, made an improper and oppressive use of his office, tending to destroy the independency of the Magistracy; and, finally, of having in 1823, given evidence before a committee of the house of Commons, hostile to the laws, customs, and institutions in force in this province.

All these allegations refer to a date antecedent to Mr Gale's being raised to a seat on the bench, but I find no statement reflecting on his conduct subsequent to that appointment, nor, therefore any ground which would justify me entering into the question whether, as prayed by the house, immediate measures should be taken for his removal. He has been confirmed in his appointment by the Royal Prerogative, and failing any misbehaviour as a Judge, it would be inconsistent with the security which should always attach to the tenure of that office, while rightfully administered, that I should consider whether he ought to be dismissed for acts committed before his Majesty approved of his elevation to the bench.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 19th February,

Married,
At Toronto, on the 1st ult., George C. Ward, Esquire, of Port Hope, Barrister at Law, to Miss Harriet Amelia Brent, daughter of Mr. William Brent, of Quebec.
At Champlain, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. C. C. Stevens, Mr. George Loomis to Miss Clara M. Ford, both of Champlain.

Died,
At Franklin, Vt., on the 14th instant, Infant son of John Wilson.

Notice.
All persons indebted to me will save cost by calling and settling the same without delay.
JAMES McCANNA.
Frelighsburg March 15th, 1836.

CARDING MACHINES.
A SET complete, with PICKER, for sale. Enquire at the Hardware Store of Messrs. Frothingham & Marshall, Montreal.
N. B. The above are made of best materials and by a first rate manufacturer, and will be sold very low.
Montreal, Feb. 22, 1836. 48—1f.

100 Cords of Bark Wanted.

LSO a smart young man at farming business for the season.
PLINY WOODBURY
St. Armand, March 1, 1836. 48 4w.

REV. H. N. DOWNS'
Vegetable Balsamic
ELIXIR;
FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

PRICE 75 CENTS.
Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, at Georgia, Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. Wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor, where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet with immediate attention.
A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Missiskoui Bay, Beardsley and Gendron, Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Dunham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.

Notice.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the late George Cook, Esquire, will find it for their interest to make prompt payment. All notes and accounts will be left for collection without further notice.
JANE COOK, Executrix.
St. Armand, March 1 1836. 47 tf

Notice.
I hereby given to all those that have any claims against the Estate of the late David Partelow,
Deceased, in his life time of Noyan, County of Rouville, to file said demands duly authenticated to the undersigned, at his house in Henryville on or before the first day of April next, for liquidation, and at those that are indebted to said Estate to make payment on or before the first day of May next.
SETH WARNER.
Tutor to the Minors of the late DAVID PARTELOW.
Henryville, Feb. 17th 1836. 47—4w.

Public Notice
I hereby given, that all claims, demands, or accounts against the Estate of the late John Armington Rhodes, Esq., in his life time of St. Armand, and Province of Lower Canada, shall be presented for adjustment to W. W. SMITH, Esquire, at Phillipsburg, St. Armand, on or before the 15th day of March next. In default of which, they the said claimants or any of them, will be for ever thereafter barred from any claim or demand against the said Estate.
LUCY MATTOCKS, Tutrix.
W. W. SMITH, Subtutor.
Phillipsburg, Feb. 15th, 1836. 46—3w.

For Sale
THE premises owned and formerly occupied by the subscriber in the Village of Frelighsburg, consisting of a good two story dwelling house, garden, and a commodious horse barn. For terms enquire of Dr. J. Chamberlin, Frelighsburg or of the Subscriber in Sutton.
HENRY BORIGHT.
Frelighsburg, March 1 1836. 47—tf.

Star Tavern,
New Market, Montreal.

William Brown,
THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully intimate to his former customers, friends, and the public in general, that he has leased and will occupy, on the 1st of May next, the house at present occupied by Mr John Murphy, one door below his present Stand, having more extensive and better accommodations than heretofore, together with an addition of yard and stabling.
The Stand being very near the Courts of Justice, and proximate to the market offers great inducement to the man of business or pleasure, &c. he hopes by an unwearied attention to his customers to merit a continuance of their favors.
January 27, 1836. 46—12w.

Notice.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the late John Church, jr. and Consort, are hereby notified that their Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, for immediate collection, without further notice.
J. CHAMBERLIN, } Executors
SAMUEL WOOD, } & Tutors
Churchville, 6th Feb. 1836. 44

CASH, and a liberal price, paid for PORK, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, & FLAX SEED, by
W. W. SMITH.
Missiskoui Bay. 36 tf.

Temperance!!
JUST Published, and for sale at this office, A defence of the Temperance Society,
in answer to the objections of the Rt. Reverend Bishop HOPKINS.
By the Rev. JAMES REID, Rector of Trinity Church, St. Armand East.
Price 10 cents; or 6 pence.

